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 May 11 1854—1y tw.

1871

THE FAIR AT LEXINGTON.

We have just returned from the exhibition at Lexington, and now, having seen all that was to be seen, we reassert our opinion that it exceeded in point of attraction any place of similar resort we have ever visited. Besides the natural facilities afforded by its location, everything that mechanical or architectural genius could devise, or that money could procure, has been gotten.

The amphitheatre is undoubtedly one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the Western country, and reflects great credit upon the skill of that master architect John McMURTRY of Lexington. It is elliptically shaped, with a broad promenade circling the whole top row of seats. A good roof covers the whole of the structure, save that part in which the articles are exhibited, thus affording an excellent shelter in inclement weather. At certain periods around the promenade, there are steps leading down to a lower walk, protected from the sun and rain by the promenade above. But it would be impossible to give a detailed or a just description of the place, it needs to be seen to be appreciated.

As we remarked in our letter, we never saw an assembly that approximated in point of numbers to the one gathered there the first and third days on the grounds. These days were devoted to the exhibition of articles of ladies' manufacture, and to a display of fine horses; and we heard it said repeatedly by judges, that there never has been as fine an exhibition of the kind before. Everything shown was good, and all concur in awarding the commendation that is due to the exhibitors for their enterprise and liberality.

Everything went off very well indeed, in fact, unusually well, if we except that outrageous occurrence which we mentioned in our letter; every one reprehends that, and we doubt not but the indignation of the crowd would have vented itself, by the infliction of violence upon the bodies of the offenders, if a desire for no further tumult had not influenced them.

Every one in the large assembly appeared satisfied and contented with the arrangements that had been made for their comfort. The last day, Saturday, was devoted to the sale of the stock of various kinds which had been exhibited during the week. There were not many persons on the grounds, still a respectable crowd of farmers and speculators had assembled, and the competition was very brisk. Stock went off at good prices.

Thus ended the week of the Fair, and without exaggeration, we think it was undoubtedly one of the greatest times Lexington has ever experienced. Distinguished strangers from all parts of the State were there, while the business that was transacted, peculiarly benefitted the commercial portion of the community.

We will mention in our next, some of the premiums awarded, and speak of other objects of interest. TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.—Our readers will see by the advertisement, that this time-honored and celebrated institution has been reorganized. We have always had a veneration, and a love, for our proud old ALMA MATER, but now when we see the star of its former renown rising again, we have an exultant feeling, we cannot describe. To the roll of distinguished men, who have occupied chairs in the legal department, such as WOOLLEY, ROBERTSON, MARSHALL, MONROE, and others, are now added the names of GEO. B. KINKEAD and FRANCIS K. HUNT, gentlemen no less celebrated for their proficiency in all the branches of the law, than for their urbanity. We have a personal acquaintance with them, and particularly with the former, and know what we write to be so.

We often glance back at the past and recall the many happy scenes, we participated in, while in the academic and legal departments, and regret that we cannot be there again. To close this notice, we say success to old Transylvania!

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—On Thursday last, just after the shooting affray on the Fair Grounds, Mr. Dan. McIntire caught a thief named Myers, with his hand in his pocket. Mr. Mc. collared him, and gave him a severe beating, after which, the town Marshall took him to the city, and placed him in jail. He was tried that evening, and in default of 2000 bail, was committed for trial before the Circuit Court.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.—We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Allen has been filled by the appointment of Dr. ALEX. K. MARSHALL, a gentleman well known in the profession as the possessor of talents of the most brilliant order.—*Lexington (Ky.) Observer & Reporter.*

WHEAT WE EAT.—Some statistic individual estimates that 8,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds are annually consumed in the world at an average cost of \$2,000,000,000. This, of course does not include the consumption of pea-nuts and such like "fruit" in Cincinnati.

The citizens of Florida are engaged in discussion, whether they shall remove the seat of government, as the constitution provides for Tallahassee, the present location, is two hundred miles from the geographical centre of the State, and at least one hundred and fifty miles from the centre of the actual population.

In London, the other day, a tailor summoned a sharper for the price of a coat; but was non-suited by the plea of the opposite lawyer, that as the buttons were cloth, he could not recover his dues. Some acts of Queen Anne and George the first, intended to encourage the Birmingham brass buttons, and still unrepealed, actually defeated the claim?

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings delivered an address on the Kansas-Nebraska bill in Dearborn Park last evening. His audience was composed of an assemblage of citizens coming and going. At one time there must have been a thousand persons within the enclosure, the greater part of them, however, leaning on the fence or reclining on the grass beyond the reach of the speaker's voice, chatting and enjoying the cool evening, and possibly watching for something to turn up. Those immediately surrounding and upon the stand listened to the speaker with respectful attention.—*Chicago Press.*

Giddings, the abolitionist, was treated with respectful attention, but Douglas, the defender of Constitutional Rights and Popular Sovereignty, was insulted by a ribald assemblage at his own home. This furnishes a free commentary on the comparative claims of the abolition and democratic parties, to the distinction of guardians of the right of Free Speech.

The SANDWICH ISLANDS.—All sorts of rumors are afloat in relation to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The following are the two latest:

From the Washington Star, Sept. 13.

POSITIVE ABOUT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.—This morning's mail brought from Honolulu, a letter from a party who is well posted with reference to the negotiations between the Sandwich Island Government and the American Commissioner, Mr. Gregg. Writing a few moments before the last mail from Honolulu for San Francisco left, our correspondent assures us that up to this moment no progress had been made on the negotiation of the treaty, placing the affair in a position different from that in which it was at the time of the departure of the last previous mail for the United States. Nevertheless, it was reduced to a certainty that the treaty would shortly be signed over the opposition of the Prince, the only considerable person in the Government who was really unfavorable to it. The delay at the time, our correspondent attributes to a request of the Prince for an opportunity maturely to consider the points involved.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The Cabinet have been much engaged in consultations concerning foreign relations since the President's return; the project of annexing the Sandwich Islands is not one of the subjects before them. No treaty or proposition has been yet received, though one has been expected for some months. There are influences against the project, at Honolulu, that may prevail.—The British and French interests are hostile to it, and a clique of American residents, who have in view the control of the Government as the successors of the Hawaiian race, also resist it. The project may therefore fail altogether, though this appears to be a very favorable time for its completion.

POLITICS AT A PIC-NIC.—When the sailors of the Cyane and Saratoga were paid off last week at Boston, the Rev. Mr. Stowe, and other good citizens, induced a great many of the jolly tars to surrender and stow away in banks the greater part of their money, and then go with a party of ladies and gentlemen, to enjoy an innocent spree at Framingham, Grove. Of course we don't know what Jack exactly thought of the exercises, and so forth, but he behaved with great propriety, and seemed to like the novelty of the thing.—Among the sailors was one said we don't know with what truth—to be a brother of Jenny Lind; and he made some humorous and emphatic remarks on the bombardment of San Juan, which probably did not find any deep chord of sympathy among his entertainers. He defended the whole business; spoke of the people as a parcel of pirates, and the Mayor as a graduate of Sing Sing, dwelt on the insult to the United States, and alluded, in terms of warm eulogy, to Capt. Hollins. He spoke, in fact, like an administration editor, and received the adhesion of his messmates all around. This sailor was one of the crew of Cyane during the cannonading. In several of our exchanges he is called the brother of the Swedish singer. But this can hardly be the case.—Jenny would not allow a brother of hers to spend his life at the hard work of a sailor.

Quite a number of persons have very suddenly died within a few days, at Baltimore, from eating eels and other fish caught in the harbor. At this season of the year, the water of the bay, in front of that city, is little better than a stagnant pool of corruption; and the fish are consequently unhealthy, if not poisonous. Oyster eaters will bear this in mind.

Mrs. Thomas H. Benton died in Washington City on the 11th inst.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
(47 Day.)

CAUSES DECIDED.

Holder vs. Wortham Butler; affirmed.
Breckinridge vs. Fishback, Louisville; affirmed.
Cains vs. Fellowes, Trigg; affirmed.
McAlister vs. Burnett, Trigg; reversed.
Givens vs. Givens, Lincoln; reversed.
Rodes vs. Rodes, Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Finnell vs. Coleman, Franklin;
McGuire vs. Harper, Franklin;
Forsee vs. Burbridge, Franklin—were argued.

MONDAY, Sept. 18.

(43 Day.)

CAUSES DECIDED.

Noland vs. Bowman, Estill; affirmed.
Taylor vs. Winston, Taylor; affirmed.
Frank vs. Thompson, Bracken; affirmed.
Joyce vs. Redd, &c., Louisville; affirmed as to Ackinson and reversed as to Redd.

ORDERS.

Phillips vs. Carlisle, &c., Larue, appeal dismissed.
McClintock vs. Ross, Harrison; dismissed.

Guthrie vs. Heady, Spencer;
Newman vs. Snyder, Marshall;
Same vs. Berryman, Marshall;
Oulton vs. Scott, Union;
Planters Bank Tenn., vs. Thompson, Trigg.
Senders vs. Bank Tenn., Trigg;
Jackson's adm'r vs. Jackson's heirs, Harrison;
Patton vs. Gray, Harrison;
Berry vs. Moore, Harrison—were argued.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[Reported expressly for the Kentucky Yearbook, by James Monroe, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.]
JAMES V. DAVIS, &c., Louisville.—Mrs. Ball resided for many years with her son in law, Davis. She owned a negro woman, which he sold, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.—Afterwards, in 1849, in payment thereof, he sold to her, by absolute bill of sale, a negro woman, who, before the commencement of the suit, had three children. The slave was in Davis' possession at the time of the sale, and continued until he removed to Missouri in 1853, he having her and her children for taxation, and in all respects treating them as his own.—Afterwards, when an execution against him being in the sheriff's hands, he disclaimed any title to them. The parties lived together up to the time of Davis' removal to Missouri, and Mrs. Ball intended to follow him there and take the slaves with her.

This is a proceeding by Jarvis to subject the slaves to the payment of a debt due him from Davis, and contracted in 1851, after the sale to Mrs. Ball. The chancery court dismissed the petition of plaintiff, so far as it sought to subject the slaves to the payment of the debt, and from that decree the plaintiff appealed.
The opinion of the court delivered by Judge SIMMONS.
Held.—1. The general doctrine is, that a sale of personal property is void as to creditors, unless followed and accompanied by the possession of the purchaser. As between the parties themselves, when they reside together, the possession follows the title, and is presumed to be with the vendor; but this presumption may be repelled by proof that the vendor still remained in possession of the property, and that no change of possession, either actual or constructive, was made or intended by the parties.
2. But when this legal presumption is not repelled, the constructive delivery of the possession produced by the transfer of the title, where no visible alteration in the actual possession accompanies the sale, will not relieve the purchaser from the operation of the rule. The condition of the parties residing together does not take the case out of its operation. An actual change of possession is absolutely necessary to the validity of the sale, so far as creditors are concerned, whenever the vendor was at the time of the sale in the possession of the property.
3. In the present case, the legal presumption that the possession passed to the vendee, is repelled by the facts that the vendor, after the sale, continued in the actual possession of the slaves, listed them for taxation, treated them as his own, and was the apparent owner at the time he became indebted to the plaintiff.
4. The attempt to show that the vendor was permitted to retain possession of the slaves as compensation for Mrs. Ball's board, would not, if the fact were established, relieve the sale from the operation of the rule. (Laughlin vs. Ferguson, 6 Dana, 111.)
Decree reversed.

ALSO'S CREDITORS VS. BARBER AND WIFE, &c.; Mercer.—The opinion of the court in this case was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall; and

Held.—1. The creditors of a guardian, may in a proceeding instituted by his administrator for the settlement of his estate, impeach, surcharge and falsify the settlement of his accounts as guardian by the County Court commissioners. This right of the creditors, thought to be allowed and exercised with caution, cannot be probably be derived.
2. The ward in this case, (Mrs. Barbee,) having been reared and maintained by the guardian from the age of 5 years until her marriage at 22 years old, and the evidence showing that she had been tenderly reared, treated like a daughter, and had entertained considerable company after she was grown, but that she had rendered some services in the family of her guardian, the court is of opinion that her services were not worth her board, but that only a deduction of one-third from the value of her board should be made on account of her services.

3. That the guardian is not concluded by an intention expressed only to his wife, that he did not intend to charge the ward for board (which should perhaps be excluded as a confidential communication), especially when it appears that this intention was formed under the impression that equal liberality would be allowed him in the settlement, and that the result would be a very small sum due to his ward, instead of one many times larger found by the commissioners, and when that settlement by claims may not have been fully understood or fairly presented.

4. The interest of the ward in the slave Felix was erroneously reckoned at one third. It was one-fourth or two-sevenths—which is dependant upon a fact to be ascertained upon the return of the case.

5. The guardian who held in his own right all the remaining interest in the slave, having sold him many years ago, that fact made him liable only for the ward's share of the value with interest that might be compounded at intervals for two years.
Decree reversed.

CORN CROP IN TENNESSEE.—A writer in the Nashville Gazette says of the corn crop:

We have taken some pains to inquire into the matter, and have found it an almost universal thing with farmers to say that they are truly but a greatly disappointed on the examination of their crops, to find them in a far better condition than they expected; and that they were satisfied as far as they were concerned. We inquired of two or three gentlemen from the western portion of Davidson county relative to the corn crop, and they stated that there would be an average yield of from eight to ten barrels per acre. We inquired of a gentleman from the northern portion of Wilson county, and he stated that although there would not be a general good crop throughout the country, there would be in his portion of country a very fair crop. We have been in Sumner county for the past two months and have mingled with the farmers of that county to an extensive degree, and they say that although they were somewhat alarmed when the drouth became so continued, they had no cause for it now—that their crops have yielded beyond their expectations. We have seen letters from different portions of this and other States, and we apprehend no danger.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CHOLERA.—The Gazette des Hopitaux, of the 19, publishes a remarkable cure of cholera by mistake. "Dr. Roger (de l'Ore) having been called upon to visit a patient in the worst stage of cholera, prescribed, but with scarcely the slightest hope that would be efficacious, an emetic of 1/2 gramme of ipecacuanha, to be taken in three doses (prised) at intervals of half an hour. The person who was charged to administer the ipecacuanha, seeing the word *prised*, and finding that the medicine was a powder, imagined that it was a kind of snuff, and that the three *prised* meant three pinches. He consequently made the patient snuff up a third. The ipecacuanha thus administered, instead of making the patient vomit, caused him to sneeze with such force, and for so long a time, that a violent reaction took place. Heat returned to the surface, all the symptoms of cholera ceased, and when the physician paid his next visit he found the patient cured."
—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A man who has watched a camphor bottle with gum in it, says that it lies at the bottom on the approach of fine weather; but rises in flakes in the water, when winds, rains or storms are at hand.

AGES OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lion—long-lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and a hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after.—Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Signs are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten.—Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mallett states the skeleton of a swan, that attained to the age of two hundred. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven.
[Scraped from Natural History]

THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

Hoodland's Pills, a most effectual Remedy for Bilious Complaints and Indigestion—A Captain in the mercantile service, who traded many years between the States and Florida, suffered for a considerable time from bilious attacks and indigestion, depression of spirits, boring pains on the stomach, a sinking at the pit of the stomach, also an unnatural craving after such untasteful food he paid an immense sum of money for medical advice without obtaining any benefit; however extraordinary it may appear, he was cured in less than six weeks, by taking Hoodland's Pills, and for the last two years he has not felt the least symptom of bile, indigestion, or disordered liver.

THE CHEST.
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THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.
Has left a Valuable Legacy to the World, in his Great Preventative of Consumption.
AND
Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases without the use of Medicine.

Sir A. C. Cooper invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED PUR CHEST PROTECTOR. To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and infallible means of preventing consumption, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs, which arise from the exposure of the chest, according to fashion, and the continuing of our climate.

"The Protector" is a supply of a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and p.d., which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so agreeable a manner, that once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort. The Protector, although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canada, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has been in many countries to the position of an article of dress. To demonstrate these facts, enquire of any English resident in your vicinity, of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The cost of wearing this article is a mere trifle, and one who wears it, no one would value the health of himself or his family without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but readily introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protector, by the late Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to the original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear the "Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.
Gent's size, \$1.50 each.
Ladies' size, 1.00 each.
Boy's and Misses' size, 75 each.
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street and 102 N. 3rd st.,
New York, U. S.

Principals' Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cincinnati, England.

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Sept. 19, 1854.

LITHOGRAPHY & ENGRAVING!
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No. 115 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

MAPS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES,
VIEWS, PORTRAITS, CARDS, &c.
Engraved and printed in the best style and on short notice. Orders respectfully solicited.

N. B. 150 S. 3d Plates on hand for Magazines, Books, &c., impressions from which we will supply on reasonable terms.
Sept. 19, 1854.

PERMANENT SEMINAR.
THE SEVENTH SESSION OF MRS. FRANKLIN'S (MISS BRAVNER'S) Female Seminary, will open on Monday, September 4th, 1854.

Terms of Tuition.
Preparatory Department, \$10 00
Junior Department, 15 00
Senior Department, 20 00
Stationary, 25 00
Music with use of instruments, 25 00
The French Language in the regular course, if desired, No extra charge for drawing, Painting or Embroidery.

For further information, address,
Aug. 9, 1854—U. S. Mrs. A. L. FRANKLIN.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.
The Great Western Still Ahead!

WEILER & GETZ,
No. 3 Brown's Building St. Clair street
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVE just received one of the largest and most complete assortments of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
ever offered to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public in general to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident their stock is such as to please all who may be in want of a Coat, Suit, &c. &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

YOUTH'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.
They have also received the most complete assortment of Youth's and Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A splendid assortment of Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Drawers, &c. &c., always on hand.

HATS.
The best assortment of Hats in the city are now open in the Clothing store of
WEILER & GETZ.
Sept. 14.

TO THE PEOPLE.
We are now receiving our large and complete stock of Fall & Winter Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Caps, &c. &c. still intend to offer greater inducements to purchasers than ever. It is to your interest to call and examine the quality and price.
Sept. 14

TO THE PEOPLE.
Being desirous by the "best Insurance Company in the U. S." to the tune of Eight hundred certain, round hundred, one hundred way to recuperate our investment in Hartford—which is by selling great bargains for small profits and plenty of "Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Books &c.," cheaper than ever offered in the place.
Sept. 14

HATS! HATS!
PART of our Hats have been received and the balance will be here in a few days—when we think we can suit any taste or fancy, come and see.
Sept. 14

TO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, all we ask is a careful examination of price and quality. That free trial in payment at Hartford, "wasn't done on purpose." Come and see what bargains we can offer.
Sept. 14

READ! READ!
JUST received per Adams Express the largest assortment of black and soft and fancy hats ever brought to Frankfort. Among them are the
"Wide Awake," "Black Warrior," "Empire," "Know Nothing," "Excelsior," "Plantation."

The most fashionable taste can be suited in regard to beauty and comfort. Come and see your outfit. We can suit you in quality and price. For sale very low at
Aug. 19, 1854—T.
EVANS & CO.

Beebe's Spring Style Hats,
FOR 1854.
JUST received and for sale a supply of Beebe's Spring Hats, &c. &c. &c.
Sept. 2, 1854.
TODD'S BOOK STORE

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HATS.
The best assortment of Hats in the city are now open in the Clothing store of
WEILER & GETZ.
Sept. 14.

TO THE PEOPLE.
We are now receiving our large and complete stock of Fall & Winter Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Caps, &c. &c. still intend to offer greater inducements to purchasers than ever. It is to your interest to call and examine the quality and price.
Sept. 14

TO THE PEOPLE.
Being desirous by the "best Insurance Company in the U. S." to the tune of Eight hundred certain, round hundred, one hundred way to recuperate our investment in Hartford—which is by selling great bargains for small profits and plenty of "Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Books &c.," cheaper than ever offered in the place.
Sept. 14

HATS! HATS!
PART of our Hats have been received and the balance will be here in a few days—when we think we can suit any taste or fancy, come and see.
Sept. 14

TO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, all we ask is a careful examination of price and quality. That free trial in payment at Hartford, "wasn't done on purpose." Come and see what bargains we can offer.
Sept. 14

READ! READ!
JUST received per Adams Express the largest assortment of black and soft and fancy hats ever brought to Frankfort. Among them are the
"Wide Awake," "Black Warrior," "Empire," "Know Nothing," "Excelsior," "Plantation."

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small brown spots, possibly due to age or handling. A dark horizontal band is visible along the bottom edge, which could be the binding or the edge of the book block.

